
VOL. II

JULY, 1908.

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REV. JESSE WALKER, THE APOSTLE OF THE WILDERNESS.

Jesse Walker was a remarkable character and one of the most famous men of his day. He was a pioneer, and was to the church what Daniel Boone was to the early settlers; always first, always ahead of every one else, preceding all others long enough to be the pilot to the new comer. He came from North Carolina to Davidson county, Tennessee, at the beginning of the nineteenth century and settled about three miles from the then village of Nashville. He was at the time a man of family, consisting of wife and three children, poor and to a considerable extent uneducated. His occupation was that of dressing deer skins. Well dressed deer leather was in great demand, being much used for gloves, moccasins, trousers and vests for men, and the finer grades for ladies' dresses and skirts. To dress the hides of animals successfully was no mean accomplishment and a very useful occupation. Of Mr. Walker's earlier life we are unable to learn anything. No mention of either time or place of his birth is made by any of his biographers, or even of the time or circumstances of his conversion. But it is most likely that it occurred during the

great revival that swept the country during the earlier years of the century. He was admitted on trial into the Western Conference (1) in the autumn of 1802 and appointed to the Red River Circuit, which lay partly in Tennessee and partly in Kentucky. In 1803 he was appointed to Livingston Circuit, and the next two years his appointment was the Hartford circuit, the last two in Kentucky. This closed his work in Kentucky. From this period, as long as he was able to travel and preach, he occupied the most dangerous and difficult fields on the frontier. In the fall of 1806 his field of labor was Illinois Circuit. This so-called circuit embraced the entire populated portion of Illinois Territory. (2) So far as we can learn no minister of the gospel had ever preached in this new territory before, except John Clark, a local Methodist preacher who had located some years before in Illinois, and who preached at different points in both Illinois and Missouri. From Mr. Walker's home in Kentucky to his new field of operations was probably five hundred miles through a wilderness, and in making the journey, with one other, he was compelled to camp out at night, roasting his own meat and corn which he carried with him, and sleeping on his saddle blanket and using his saddle bags for his pillow. He entered on his new work with his accustomed zeal and energy, and such was his success, that another preacher was sent to assist him. He held the first camp meeting ever held in the Territory, which resulted in a revival that extended through most of the settlement embraced in the circuit, which was constantly extending its borders as the people moved into the territory. This was the beginning of the great work accomplished in after years by the Methodist church.

In the fall of 1807 Mr. Walker was appointed to Missouri

1. The Western Conference in 1802 and for several years afterwards embraced the entire valley of the Mississippi, from the Allegheny mountains to the remotest settlements of the South and West. It included in boundaries Missouri, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio Territories. Nashville and St. Louis were in the same district, with Wm. McKendree, afterward Bishop, as the Presiding Elder.

2. History of Methodism in Kentucky by Dr. A. H. Redford, Nashville, 1868. Vol. 1, p. 414.

Circuit. This circuit is supposed to have included all of the settlements on both sides of the Missouri river. Dr. Al. P. Green in his sketch of Mr. Walker says he preached this year in St. Louis, and although he succeeded in gathering a small congregation of well disposed persons, including three or four who had previously belonged to the Methodist church, it is evident that he failed to organize a permanent society in the city that year. During the year he held two camp meetings and added many new members to his church. This is all that we find recorded of his year's labors, but it may be set down as a fact that he visited every settlement large and small within his reach, and read the Scriptures and held prayers in every settler's cabin he was permitted to enter, and very few ever refused Walker.

The next year he was again sent to Illinois, but of that year's work we have no account. In the autumn of 1809, he was appointed to Cape Girardeau Circuit, Missouri. But as usual our "prospector" found his field of labor too small for him, large as it was, so he crossed the Big Swamp, then almost impassable, into the New Madrid district, and preached the first Protestant gospel sermon ever heard in that region, and organized the New Madrid Circuit, which he traveled during the remainder of the year in connection with the Cape Girardeau Circuit, thus doing two men's work, that is the work of two ordinary men. The next year Mr. Walker was reappointed to the same circuit, Cape Girardeau, but was immediately changed to a different field and actually traveled the Illinois, Marmac and Cold Water Circuits united into one, in conjunction with Rev. Colbert, as assistant. This Circuit as thus formed was more than equal in extent to a dozen modern presiding elder's districts. During this year Colbert and probably Walker preached in St. Louis.

In 1811 we find Mr. Walker again in Illinois, prosecuting with apostolic zeal his high and holy calling. In 1812 he was made presiding elder of Illinois district. This district embraced the circuits in Missouri as well as those in Illinois. As Presiding Elder he was emphatically at home. He loved

the wide field and the great responsibility of the work, and he threw himself into it with a zeal and energy which few could have emulated. When the extent of his district is considered, including as it did Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Arkansas, we think all will agree that even he could not have desired a more extensive field. It is not our purpose, in a sketch like this to follow him in detail. He was always going and preaching everywhere. Not a new settlement, but what was hunted out and preached to, and if possible, a society organized and regular preaching provided for. Camp meetings were held during the summer at all of the appointments, in all the circuits. These meetings, which were such an important factor in the church's development of that day, were a necessity because of a want of churches, or even school houses, in which to preach. The people's cabins could not accommodate one-fourth of Jesse Walker's quarterly meeting congregations. His Sabbath congregations collected from far and near, people coming ten, twenty and even thirty miles, so famous was he as a preacher. In 1814, the Illinois district was divided, that part in Missouri and Arkansas was in the Missouri district, that in Illinois and Indiana, the Illinois district, and Jesse Walker continued as presiding elder of the Illinois district, which position he held for two years. But as it is our purpose to consider him mainly in connection with his work in Missouri, we will add nothing further concerning his labors in Illinois and Indiana, other than to say that it was of the same character ever displayed by him, full of hardships, privations and dangers.

In 1816 Mr. Walker was made presiding elder of Missouri district, including the Missouri territory and settled parts of Arkansas. He remained on this district for three years, but to attempt a record of his labors would be only to repeat a part of his past record. Suffice it to say that the membership of the church increased during his administration from 941 members to 1408.

In 1819 his appointment was missionary, investing him with authority to extend his labors to the farthest borders

of civilization and to plant the standard of the cross upon its very verge, and this work he did most faithfully. In 1820 he was reappointed missionary. This brings us to the most important work of our hero's life, and also to the most important era in the history of the church in Missouri: the establishment of Methodism in St. Louis. (3) Not but that some efforts had been made to raise up a church in that growing town, but they had been of desultory character, and really had accomplished little or nothing. Although Brother Walker had never been engaged in city work, the plan he adopted for the accomplishment of his purpose proved to be the correct one. In view of the importance of this work we think it best to reproduce the story entire as told by Bishop T. A. Morris, as he received it from Brother Walker, and doubtless it is the most correct of any in existence.

The Bishop's account was as follows:

"In 1820 our veteran pioneer formed the purpose, at once bold and benevolent, of planting the standard of Methodism in St. Louis, Missouri, where, previously, Methodist preachers had found no rest for the soles of their feet; the early inhabitants, from Spain and France, being utterly opposed to our Protestant principles, and especially to Methodism. He commenced laying the train at conference, appointed a time to open the campaign and begin the siege, and engaged two young preachers, of undoubted zeal and courage, such as he believed would stand by him "to the bitter end," to meet at a given time and place, and to aid him in the difficult enterprise. Punctual to their engagement, they all met, and proceeded to the city together. When they reached St. Louis, the territorial legislature was there in session; and every public place appeared to be full. The missionaries preferred private lodgings, but could obtain none. When they announced their profession, and the object of their visit, no one appeared to show the slightest sympathy with them. Some laughed at, and

3. The charter members of the society organized by Walker were A. Burns and wife, John Finney, John Armstrong and Joseph Pigott, Jan., 1821.

others cursed them to their face. Thus embarrassed at every point, they rode into the public square, and held a consultation on their horses. The prospect was gloomy; no open door could be found; every avenue seemed to be closed against them. The young preachers expressed strong doubts as to their being in the order of Providence. Their leader tried to rally and encourage them, but in vain. They thought the Lord had no work there for them to do, or there would be some way to get to it. Instead of a kind reception, such as they had been accustomed to elsewhere, they were not only denied all courtesy, but turned off, at every point, with insult. As might be expected, under these circumstances, they thought it best to return whence they came immediately; and though their elder brother entreated them not to leave him, they deliberately brushed the dust off their feet, for a testimony against the wicked city, as the Savior had directed his disciples to do in similar cases, and, taking leave of Father Walker, rode off, and left him sitting on his horse. These were excellent young ministers, and, in view of the treatment they had met with, no blame was attached to them for leaving. Perhaps that hour brought with it more of the feeling of despondency to the veteran pioneer than he ever experienced in any other hour of his eventful life; and, stung with disappointment, he said, in his haste, "I will go to the state of Mississippi, and hunt up the lost sheep of the house of Israel," reined his horse in that direction, and with a sorrowful heart rode off alone.

Having proceeded about eighteen miles, constantly ruminating, with anguish of spirit, upon his unexpected failure, and lifting his heart to God in prayer for help and direction, he came to a halt, and entered into a soliloquy on this wise, "Was I ever defeated before in this blessed work? Never. Did any one ever trust in the Lord Jesus Christ and get confounded? No; and, by the grace of God I will go back and take St. Louis." Then reversing his course, without seeking rest or refreshment for man or beast, he immediately, and with all convenient haste, retraced his steps to the city,

and with some difficulty, obtained lodging in an indifferent tavern, where he paid the highest rate for everything. Next morning he commenced a survey of the city and its inhabitants; it being his first object to ascertain whether any Methodists from distant parts, had been attracted there by a prospect of business, who might be of service to him. Finally he heard of one man, who, by rumor, was said to be a Methodist, and went directly to his shop, inquired for him by name, there being several persons present, and he was pointed out, when the following conversation was held: "Sir, my name is Walker; I am a Methodist preacher; and being told that you were a Methodist, I have taken the liberty to call on you." The man blushed, and with evident confusion, called the preacher one side and said: "I was a Methodist once before I came here; but finding no brethren in St. Louis, I never reported myself, and do not now consider myself a member; nor do I wish such a report to get out, lest it injure me in my business." The missionary finding him ashamed of his name, concluded he was worthless, and left him.

While passing about the city he met with some members of the Territorial Legislature, who knew him, and said: "Why, Father Walker, what has brought you here?" His answer was: "I have come to take St. Louis." They thought it a hopeless undertaking, and to convince him remarked, that the inhabitants were mostly Catholics and infidels, very dissipated and wicked, and there was no probability that a Methodist preacher could obtain any access to them, and seriously advised him to abandon the enterprise, and return to his family, then residing in Illinois. But to all such suggestions and dissuasions, Jesse returned one answer: "I have come in the name of Christ, to take St. Louis, and by the grace of God, I will do it."

His first public experience was in a temporary place of worship occupied by a few Baptists. There were, however, but few present. Nothing special occurred, and he obtained leave to preach again. During the second effort there were strong indications of religious excitement; and the Baptists,

fearing their craft was in danger, closed their doors against him. He next found a large but unfinished dwelling house, inquired for the proprietor, and succeeded in renting it, as it was, for ten dollars a month. Passing by the public square, he saw some old benches stacked away by the end of the court house, it having been recently fitted with new ones. These he obtained from the commissioner, had them put on a dray and removed to his hired house; borrowed tools, and repaired, with his own hands, such as were broken, and fitted up his largest room for a place of worship. After completing his arrangements, he commenced preaching regularly twice on the Sabbath, and occasionally in the evenings between the Sabbaths. At the same time he gave notice that if there were any poor parents who wished their children taught to spell and read, he would teach them five days in a week, without fee or reward; and if there were any who wished their servants to learn, he would teach them, on the same terms, in the evenings.

In order to be always on the spot, and to curtail his heavy expenses, which he had no certain means of meeting, he took up his abode and kept bachelor's hall in his own hired house. The chapel-room was soon filled with hearers, and the school with children. Some of the better class of citizens insisted on sending their children to encourage the school, and paying for the privilege; and to accommodate them, and render the school more useful, he hired a young man, more competent than himself, to assist in teaching. In the mean time he went to visit his family, and returned with a horse load of provisions and bedding, determined to remain there and push the work till something was accomplished. Very soon a work of grace commenced, first among the colored people, then among the poorer class of whites, and gradually ascended in its course till it reached the more intelligent and influential, and the prospect became truly encouraging.

About this time an event transpired, which seemed, at first, to be against the success of his mission, but which

eventuated in its favor. The work of death caused the hired house to change hands; and he was notified to vacate it in a short time. Immediately, he conceived a plan for building a small frame chapel; and without knowing where the funds were to come from, but trusting in Providence, put the work under contract. Jesse was to furnish the materials, and the carpenter to have a given sum for the work. A citizen owning land across the Mississippi gave him leave to take the lumber from his forest as a donation, and when he started with his choppers and hewers, followed them to the boat, and had them ferried over, from time to time, at his expense. Soon the chapel was raised and covered; the ladies paid the expense of building a pulpit; and the vestrymen of a small Episcopal church, then without a minister, made him a present of their old Bible and cushion. They also gave him their slips, which he accepted, on condition of their being free; and having unscrewed the shutters, and laid them by, he lost no time in transferring the open slips to his new chapel. New friends came to his relief in meeting his contracts; the chapel was finished, and opened for public worship, and was well filled; the revival received fresh impulse; and as the result of the first year's experiment, he reported to conference a snug little chapel erected and paid for, a flourishing school, and seventy church members in St. Louis. Of course next year he was regularly appointed to that mission station, but without any missionary appropriation, and considered it an honorable appointment. Thus "Father Walker," as every one about the city called him, succeeded in taking St. Louis, which, as he expressed it, had been "the very fountain-head of devilism." (4)

To this quotation from Bishop Morris, we add the following from Rev. John Scripps, a prominent member of the Missouri conference, and an intimate friend of Walker. The occasion to which we refer was the meeting of the Missouri conference in St. Louis, in 1822, at the close of Mr. Walker's

4. Miscellany by Bishop T. A. Morris, D. D. Cincinnati. Pp. 185-189.

second year, and before his church was fully completed, but in which the sessions of the conference were held.

"When I attended conference in St. Louis, in 1822, where he had provided, among the citizens, superior accommodations for all the preachers, he sedulously avoided any reference to his own lodgings; and I had to use some address to discover them, and contrary to his wishes, made rather a forcible entry into them. They were in a two room log cabin. Indeed, inasmuch as it was a two story one, old, in the last stages of dilapidation, and tottering to its fall (the family of a poor day-laborer occupied the lower room), a crazy flight of steps, not stairs, brought me into a dreary, unfinished room overhead, where a board, on barrels, composed an apology for a table, covered with his books, papers and writing apparatus, scarcely a seat to sit on, and a very hard, coarse mattress, on the floor, for his repose. This I know; for I lay that night, upon it. Thus was he sacrificing ease, comfort and comparative affluence, which he might have enjoyed on his farm, at home, for the all-absorbing cause that filled his mind and occupied his thoughts—the prosperity of our holy religion in St. Louis; to the furtherance of which all his little means, beyond what his own immediate necessities required, were cheerfully surrendered; by which the first Methodist Church, in the city of St. Louis was completed and occupied at this, the first session of our conference here. It was a neat frame, with side galleries, and sufficiently commodious for a St. Louis congregation of those days.

"Brother Walker having built a mill on his farm, in Illinois, his son-in-law, D. Everett (nephew to the venerated Joseph Everett, one of the fathers of our Methodism), used to take a wagon load of flour or Indian meal, every week, to Brother Walker, by the sale of which he supported himself in this mission." (5)

5. Rev. John Scripps as quoted in *Methodism in Missouri* by Rev. D. R. McAnally, D. D., St. Louis, 1881. Vol. 1, pp. 272-273.

Succeeding his labors in St. Louis he was appointed conference missionary. Of his labors for this year we have no record, but we are assured that his life was just as strenuous, and his labors as fruitful in results as in other years. In 1823, his appointment reads, "Jesse Walker, Missionary to the Missouri Conference, whose attention is especially directed to the Indians within the bounds of said conference." In regard to his work among the Indians we again quote Bishop Morris. He received the story from Brother Walker very soon after the events recorded occurred.

"Brother Walker was continued conference Missionary, and in 1823 began to turn his special attention to the Indian Tribes up the Mississippi. When he reached their villages, he learned that most of them had gone to a great distance to make their fall's hunt. Not a whit discouraged by this disappointment, he procured a bag of corn, and an interpreter, and set off in pursuit of them, crossing the Mississippi in a canoe, and swimming his horse by the side of it. After a difficult and wearisome journey, they reached one cluster of camps, on the bank of a small stream, about dusk of evening. When they first rode up, an Indian—who knew the interpreter—said, "Who is with you, a quaker?" "No." "A minister?" "Yes." Word was conveyed to the chief, a tall, dignified man, who came out and gave them a welcome reception, secured their horses, with ropes, to the trees, with his own hands, and then showed them into his own camp, which was a temporary hut, with flat logs laid round inside for seats, and a fire in the center, and in his own Indian style, introduced them to his wife, who received them kindly, and entertained them cheerfully. The chief, learning that his white guest wished to hold a talk with him and his people, sent notice to the neighboring camps of a council to be held in his lodge that evening. In the mean time, the chief's wife prepared a repast for the occasion, consisting of broth, enriched with venison and o'possum, served up in wooden bowls. After the council convened, and each member was seated, with his dog lying under his knees, the

chief's wife handed the first bowl of meat and broth to her husband, the second to the missionary, and then went round according to seniority till all were served. Each man having picked his bone, gave it to his own dog to crack, which knew the rule of the council better than to leave his place behind his master's feet before the feast was ended. Next the tomahawk pipe of peace was passed around, each taking his whif in turn. This ceremony over, the chief struck the blade of the instrument into the ground, and inquired what was the object of the meeting. Jesse informed him that he had come a long journey to bring them the book which the Great Spirit had sent to all his children, both white and red, and to ascertain whether they would allow him to establish a school among them, and teach their children to read it. So saying, he handed a Bible to the chief, who examined it deliberately and carefully, as a great curiosity, and then passed it round till every member of the council, in his proper place, had done the same. After examining the Bible, the chief rose and replied as follows: "The white children's father had given them a book, and they would do well to do what it told them; but they doubted whether it was intended for his red children. However, as some of their older men were absent, they could not then decide the matter; but in a few days, they would hold a larger council, and then give him an answer." The result of the second council was leave to establish a mission school. Having settled this matter to his mind, Jesse returned to make preparation for the mission, and to attend the General Conference next spring, at Baltimore, leaving a pledge that he would visit them next summer, and commence operations in their villages. After he had proceeded nearly a day's journey from the camps, a messenger came galloping after him, and said, 'The chiefs have sent me to tell you to be sure to come back next summer,' which he again promised to do. While on his way to Baltimore, he called on the Secretary of War, at Washington City, and obtained his sanction to go on with the mission." (6)

6. *Ibid.*, pp. 190-192.

At the General Conference which met in May 1824, Illinois and Indiana were separated from Missouri, and formed into a new conference called Illinois. As Jesse Walker fell into this new conference he received no other appointments in Missouri, but spent the remainder of his life in his new conference. His appointment for the year beginning in the fall of 1824, was missionary to the settlements between the Illinois and Mississippi rivers, and to the Indians in the vicinity of Fort Clark. A big work certainly for a man as far advanced in years as Father Walker, as every one now called him.

In 1825 he was sent as missionary to the Pottawatomie Indians, where he remained three years, but we have no account of his labors at this mission. In 1828 he was sent to the Peoria and in 1829 to the Fox River Mission. Fortunately we have a letter of his to Bishop Roberts which we insert as it gives us not only a view of the work he was engaged in but also a clear insight to the character of the man himself. And it should not be forgotten that at the time this letter was written Father Walker was growing old, prematurely, probably, but growing old, and was nearing the end of his labors as we will soon see. This letter, the only one of his in existence so far as we know, shows what manner of men those were who planted Methodism in the great West. The letter here follows:

"After my best respects to you, I will give an account of my labors since conference. I reached Chicago sufficiently soon to meet the Indians at the time of the payment; but the agent was on his death bed, and he died a few days after; so that no council could be held, or anything, in short, be done with them. At length, after five days, starving and drinking, they gave them their money, and all broke up in confusion. One of the chiefs said, that all must be laid over till the next year. I then went to see the Kickapoos and those of the Pottawatomies that had commenced to serve the Lord. I had to follow them down the Grand prairie. Some I found on the Ambroise, some on the Little Wabash, and

some on the Fox. This has taken me four weeks, in which I have been but a few nights in a house. The rains have been frequent; but the Lord has blessed me with health. I have returned to this place well, for which I am thankful. The Indians express a strong desire to settle themselves, and change their mode of living. There are three hundred of them who attend the worship of God morning and evening, and keep holy the Sabbath day. I can only say, that there can be no doubt but if they could get some place, they would gladly settle themselves, and learn to read the word of God, and till the earth. Such a place is promised them by the Pottawatomies. It is on the Kankakee, and they are going to settle there in the spring.

"A blessed field is open at this time for sending the Gospel to the Northwest. God is raising up preachers of the right kind for this glorious work. Nearly two hundred Pottawatomies have already joined them. These people have laid aside ardent spirits altogether; also stealing, lying, cheating, quarreling, fighting and all manner of sin. They keep the Sabbath day with all possible strictness, and speak feelingly of the Divine influence of the Holy Spirit, and they exhort each other to give their hearts to the Savior. I still have some hope that Chicago will some day receive the Gospel. I pray for the blessed time to roll on.

"Please to send me some instructions. My soul longs to see something done for these poor Indians. I heard you were sick in St. Louis, from which I hope you have recovered. I heard Brother Armstrong was sick, also; but I have learned he has gone home. I close, subscribing myself yours in the bonds of the Gospel of our blessed Master, Jesus Christ." (7)

"In 1830 he was appointed to Chicago Mission, in 1831 presiding elder two years, 1833, Chicago Mission again. This was his last appointment. At conference of 1834 he took a superannuated relation, and October 11, 1835, closed

7. *Life of Bishop Roberts* by Rev. Chas. Elliott, D. D. Cin., 1844, p. 319.

his earthly career, in death. Thus ends one of the most eventful lives of our age." (8)

Bishop Morris truly says: "But few men even of his day, performed more hard labor, or endured more privations, than Jesse Walker, and certainly no one performed his part with more cheerfulness or perseverance." (9) And he might have added for less compensation. For it is probable that for the entire thirty-two years of active and arduous service, he did not receive as much as fifty dollars a year salary. As late as 1830 the average pay of the preachers in Missouri was less than forty dollars a year. He was probably about sixty years old when he died. With his wonderful constitution there is no good reason why he should not have lived twenty-five or thirty years longer, to bless the world, if only he had taken care of his health. Probably we should say, if only he could have taken care of his health. As it was he gave his all, mind, life, energy, all for the souls and good of men. He truly gave his life for others that they might live. At the session of his conference which met in 1836, a memorial was adopted which closed as follows: "The last moments of our beloved and deceased brother were such as might be expected from his long and laborious life in the way of doing good. To a ministerial brother, who visited him shortly before his demise, he said that God had been with him from the time of his conversion, and was still with

8. Rev. Chas. J. Little, D. D., in *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, March 4, 1908.

"In 1830 Jesse Walker was appointed to Chicago Mission then including all the settlements north of Peoria. In Jan., 1832, one bitter cold Sunday he held his first communion service in the little town by the lake shore. Cholera and the Indians, however, soon dispersed this first Methodist society, which was re-organized with twenty-five members in 1834. This was Walker's last important work." Rev. Charles J. Little, D. D., in the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, Chicago, March 4, 1908.

It will thus be seen that Jesse Walker organized the first Methodist church in Chicago as he had in St. Louis ten years before. Such honor falls to the lot of very few men. It is hard to over-estimate the greatness of such a man. As the representative of all the qualifications of the eminent Methodist itinerant preachers, he stands easily first.

9. Miscellany by Morris, p. 192.

him. His last moments were tranquil and he died in full and confident hope of a blessed immortality." (10)

Missouri has had, and has now, illustrious and great men, but none has done more, probably, for the uplifting and for the welfare of the great Commonwealth of Missouri, than Jesse Walker. During his labors on our soil he occupied a large place in the affections and confidence of the people, and now, after three-quarters of a century, he is dearly beloved, and is held in as high regard by this generation as he was in his day, by our fathers.

The following pen picture by Bishop Morris makes prominent the personnel of the man: "Jesse Walker was a man about five feet six or seven inches high, of rather slender form with a sallow complexion, light hair, blue eyes, prominent cheek-bones and pleasant countenance, dressed in drab-colored clothes, made in plain style peculiar to the early Methodist preachers, his neck secured with a white cravat, and his head covered with a light-colored beaver nearly as large as a ladies' parasol—that was Jesse Walker." (11)

How did the early preachers live and support their families on their meager salaries?

If I were asked how Jesse Walker managed to support and rear a family when his entire income from the church would barely support a single person, I would confess frankly that I could not tell. But that in my opinion if the facts were known, that they would be found to be about as follows: That during his four years labors in Tennessee and Kentucky, that he probably cultivated some rented land each year, thus largely supplying the table with the necessary food. Then there was his wife. In her day the wife would spin, weave and make the family garments and often do work such as weaving for her neighbors for wages, and doubtless Madam Walker belonged to this working class and counted it no hardship. When he was sent to Illinois he doubtless left his family in Kentucky among friends till he could pro-

10. General Minutes for 1836.

11. Miscellany by Morris, p. 180.

vide a home for them in the new field. That he located a piece of Government land at no great distance from St. Louis and that during the winter he erected a cabin and made such improvements as he could and those the most needful against their coming.

At this point it is well to state that during the winter he did very little preaching because there were no houses in which the people could meet except the people's cabins, and they were generally so small, only a single room, that there was no room to accommodate a congregation. He could only visit the settlers, exhort them to live Godly lives and hold religious services for the family. So it will be seen that he would have ample spare time for the making of need "improvements" as the settlers used to say. Here he probably lived for several years, when he sold his homestead and moved to Cook county, where he "improved" another farm on which he was living at the time of his death. In this way, and only in this way, were our fathers in the ministry able to care for their families.

We have before us "the allowance" fixed by the board of stewards for a preacher and his wife in 1833. The circuit represented was one of the best in the Illinois conference. We will just state that the Discipline fixed the quarterage (cash salary) at \$80 for the preacher and \$80 for his wife, and authorized the board of stewards to fix the allowance for table expenses, etc., as shown below:

40 lbs. sugar at 10c.....	\$ 4.00
20 lbs. coffee at 20c	4.00
400 lbs. beef and pork.....	10.00
10 lbs. cornmeal, 50c.....	5.00
400 lbs. flour.....	10.00
House rent, \$2.00 per month.....	24.00
Fuel, six cords wood.....	6.00
Vegetables.....	3.00

Salt, pepper and spice.....	2.00
One-half lb. tea.....	1.50
	<hr/> 73.00
Add quarterage.....	160.00
	<hr/> \$233.00(12)

How could a preacher and his wife live and entertain their frequent guests on such an amount, even if paid them, a thing which was rarely done? We answer they could not do it. Either the preacher was forced to locate, which was the general way of seeking relief, or the preacher must supplement his meager receipts by "raising a crop" or in some other way.

JOEL SPENCER.

12. Centennial Anniversary of the founding of the first M. E. church in Illinois at Shilo, Aug. 14, 1907. Address by M. H. Chamberlain, LL. D. n. p., n. d. p. 21.

Authors and documents consulted:

Miscellany by Bishop T. A. Morris, D. D. Cin, Ohio.

Life of Bishop Roberts by Rev. Charles Elliott, D. D. Cin. 1844.

Methodism in Missouri by Dr. D. R. McAnally.

Methodism in Kentucky by Dr. A. H. Redford, Nashville, 1868.

Centennial address Rev. Dr. M. H. Chamberlain. n. p., n. d.

General Minutes of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Rev. Chas. J. Little in Northwestern Christian Advocate, March 4, 1908.

SERGEANT JOHN ORDWAY.

[The following copies of letters received from Mrs. Eva Emery Dye who obtained them in 1902 while collecting material for her work on the Lewis and Clark expedition, and who gave them to this Society, are of interest both because they relate to that expedition which started from Missouri and because Ordway became a resident of Missouri and died here.—Editor.]

Lawrence, Mar. 13th, '02.

My Dear Mrs. Dye,

Yours of Feb. 22nd was received, and as I could not answer all of your questions wrote to Mrs. Spaulding of Dorchester, Mass., a cousin, and who lived with my grandfather, Stephen Ordway, many years in her youth. Stephen Ordway of Hebron, N. H., was Serjeant John Ordway's brother. There were ten brothers and sisters in the family. Mrs Spaulding is now advanced in years and failing in memory so I learned very little from her. I enclose you a copy of a letter in our possession. The Wm referred to is J. O.'s brother and the Jeremiah Putnam married his sister. John Ordway's mother was a Morse—Her father—a sturdy high strung old Tory was always called "Lord Morse"—whether for his manners & high disposition, or by right of title we do not know. Certain it is that he arrived in this country a man of means, lived in a style beyond his fellow citizens, was energetic and adventurous, brought large means in English securities and after the close of the Revolution paid \$300, or about sixty pounds of those same securities for a calf valued at \$3.00 in United States currency. He lived at or in the vicinity of Dumbarton, N. H., and was the first man in the State to own blooded stock. It is known that Morse's ebullitions subsided as suddenly as raised and that he was a generous, affectionate man. My grandfather and father were noticeably English in build, complexion, tenacity of purpose, etc., etc.

It is known that some of J. O.'s brothers and sisters emigrated to Ohio and some, sisters I believe, settled in Kentucky. John O. married the Gracey mentioned in the enclosed letter. After his return from the expedition he traveled horseback and by boat on the Ohio to N. H. but the Betsey you inquire about he never paid much attention other than what neighborly courtesy demanded. Gracey lived near his family and after their marriage he returned with her to Missouri. It is known that he died there, also his wife and left no surviving children. My father, DR. Aaron Ordway of this City, just previous to the war, went to New Madrid, Mo. to investigate some matters, and found Serjeant J. O. once owned the best and largest part of the land upon which that city is situated. Early in the forties two men travelled horseback from Missouri to Hebron, N. H. to my grandfather. They told him they had purchased some land and to acquire a river front wanted him to release claim to a small strip of worthless swampy land which his brother J. O. Owned. After some bargaining they paid forty dollars to my grandfather, representing it as a very dear price, &c., &c. It never occurred to him that two men would hardly be likely to travel twelve hundred miles horseback for so little a sum, and years after he chuckled to his son, my father, over the fine bargain he had made which was the first any of grandpa's children knew anything of the transaction, they being all married and settled at a distance. So far as we know John O. never served in the Mexican or war of 1812. We know he had nephews and nieces living in Kentucky the children, we think, of his sisters or brothers. We have letters written from there in 1809, 1824, 1827. In the letter of 1809 J. O. is mentioned as living at New Madrid. From all we can learn he must have been a man of good business ability—shrewd and long headed. My father learned while in New Madrid that Serjeant O. bought claims of some of the soldiers who were his companions on the expedition. If you will communicate with Wm. Ordway Partridge, Sculptor, Boston, Mass. you may be able to glean something further. You had better do so at once. I would

attend to it, but am expecting to return to my home in San Francisco very soon.

Hoping this letter will be of some use I am very sincerely
yours,
MARTHA ORDWAY KIBBLER.

I folded the enclosed letter just as the old letter was folded. In those days there were no envelopes and the 25c in the upper right hand corner is the postage price for a letter for that distance. M. A. O. K.

My address is 437 Larkin St.

San Francisco, Calif.

I have answered your letter for my sister Miss Mary E. Ordway.

Camp River Dubois, April the 8th 1804.

Honored Parents,

I now embrace this opportunity of writing to you once more to let you know where I am and where I am going. I am well thank God and in high Spirits. I am now on an expedition to the westward, with Capt. Lewis and Capt. Clark, who are appointed by the President of the United States to go on an expedition through the interior parts of North America. We are to ascend the Missouri River with a boat as far as it is navigable and then to go by land to the western ocean, if nothing prevents. This party consists of 25 picked men of the army and country likewise and I am so happy to be one of **them picked men from the army** and I and all the party are if we live to return to receive our discharge when ever we return again to the United States if we choose it. This place is on the Mississippi River and we are to start in ten days up the Missouri River. This has been our winter quarters. we expect to be gone eighteen months or two years, we are to receive a great reward for this expedition when we return. I am to receive 15 dollars a month and at least 400 ackers of first rate land and if we make great discoveries as we expect the United States has promised to make us great rewards, more than we are promised. for fear of accidents I wish to inform you that (then follows personal matters).

I have received no letter since Pretseys yet but will write next winter if I have a chance.

Yours &c

JOHN ORDWAY SEGT.

The above letter was copies from the original by

MARY E. ORDWAY,

grand niece of

Sergeant John Ordway.

Upper Louisiana, District of Cape Girardeau 16 miles above mouth of Ohio in the township of Tywappity, the 15th of Nov. 1807—

Dear Brother,

I now begin to write in earnest as I have wrote 4 letters and received no answer—I and Gracey are well at present but Gracey has been sick about 2 months with the fever and ague, but it has left her well & hearty & we hope these lines will find you all well. I have enjoyed a reasonable shear of health Since I left you. We had a good passage to this country. I have exchanged my 4 land warrants for improved land breeding mares and cows and calves at 600 & 40 dollars each. I have settled myself on the bank of the Mississippi, where I have two plantations under good cultivation peach and apple orchards, good buildings &c &c. which I had excellent good luck in trading for as it is exelent intervail land and a good situation. I have rented one of Sd farms to an honest man by the name of William Griffin who has 6 negro slaves, & I have firm obligations on sd Griffin for the yearly rents for five years, and I let him a part of my stock and am to give him one third of the increase during Sd five years. he is about to keep public house and ferry as it is a good stand. I have 2 hundred acres of first rate intervail land lying 2 miles below me towards the mouth of the Ohio. as Wm Griffin has moved in the house with me I expect to live with him until Spring and then move on the adjoining farm if I do not rent that also & if so I have 50 acres more which I purchased adjoining also which has on it a comfortable house and a handsome situation

which I had arranged matters to accommodate Brother William on one or other of those places, if any of my relation or acquaintances should see proper to come to this place I would endeavor to accommodate them with any of my places except that which I have rented and that I mean and am determined to live on after the five years, all the remainder of my days, as there is no better land in the world there is not one foot of waist land on all i own & all interval and produces exactly as the Geography describes the country of New Madrid as it is only 40 miles above that town & is about half way between the mouth of the Missourie & New Madrid, rather nearest to New Madrid; 15 miles above is county Town Cape Girardeau & a thriving place & so soon as the number of inhabitants will admit another county will between the district of Cape Girardeau and the district of New Madrid as they join and when that takes place it will bring a town on my land as it is the best situation and a better place, as there is large settlements back of the intervails in the praries or beautiful plains which has in them beautiful groves of trees but is not so healthy as it is on the bank of the Mississippi and the soil is not so rich. the cotton as well as every thing else produces abundantly in this country. I wish to know where Brother William is I do not expect he has set out yet. Gracey sends hir love to all hir fathers family and yours not forgetting her grand marm nor any inquiring friends. She appears well contented hoping to see her relation next year, if William does not receive my letters give him this information & remember me to all enquiring friends and relations &c I am sir your well wishing Brother

JOHN ORDWAY.

Stephen Ordway

I beg you to write emmediately on your receiving this letter and please to inform me of all your welfare and where Brother William and Jeremiah Putnam is as I look for them in the Spring—

(On Back Sheet.)

25c.

Nov. 15 1807

Mr.

Stephen Ordway
Township of Hebron, Grafton
County, New Hampshire State,
by mail to Plymouth post-office in the
state of N. H.

THE ARCHIVES AT JEFFERSON CITY. *

One of the most encouraging tendencies from the point of view of the student of local history is the widespread and increasing interest in the preservation and arrangement of the state archives. Beginning in the older states, especially in New England, it has extended to nearly every section and resulted, in many states, in the organization of special departments for the purpose of assembling and preserving the official records. In Missouri, however, the student is confronted at the outset by the destruction of the first capital by fire in 1837, and with it the papers of the Department of State. As that Department was from the beginning the custodian of legislative and executive documents, the State Archives contain very imperfect records for the territorial and early state periods, and very little for the Spanish Regime.

It is doubtful if any considerable number of papers of the Spanish period were ever deposited with the central government in Missouri. The form of Government under the Spanish was very simple; a military despotism of a benevolent character, with a Lieutenant Governor at St. Louis, and Commandants at New Madrid, Cape Girardeau, Ste. Genevieve, and St. Charles. Under the Treaty of Purchase the Spanish were to remove all records except those concerning land titles, but many of the letters and papers of the Governors are preserved in private collections, especially those of the Missouri Historical Society and of Mr. Louis Houck. Such of the Instructions to and Reports from the Lieutenant Governors as have survived are in the Cuban Archives or at Simancas; transcripts of these may be found with the Missouri Historical Society.

The Spanish land records were left at the local posts and came eventually under the control of the counties. At present the St. Louis records are in the custody of the City of St. Louis, those of Ste. Genevieve and New Madrid are deposited with the

* A paper read before the State Historical Society of Missouri at Columbia, Dec. 17, 1907.

Missouri Historical Society, and the others are presumably in the county records. While the State possesses only a few official papers of the Spanish, the Land Department contains a mass of information as to Spanish grants and surveys. This was occasioned by the uncertainty as to land titles in 1804, and the unwillingness of the United States to confirm imperfect titles. The result was a series of acts and commissions, which called for the presentation of the original Spanish grants and surveys or evidence of actual settlement. The proofs were retained after the claims were confirmed and are the oldest documents preserved at Jefferson City. Not only are the original papers preserved, but they are copied into the Record Book of the Recorder of Land Titles, and are explained and amplified in the records of the various commissions. All these except the originals are indexed by number of claim and by name of claimant, and through the Exhibit of Private Land Claims, which notes every reference to every claim. Here is abundant material to reconstruct the extent of settlement in 1804, and much incidental information as to conditions before that date; with the local records already referred to, there may be drawn a reasonably complete picture of the development after 1770.

The papers as to private claims are not the only interesting and important series in the land department. Here may be found a complete set of the field notes of the original United States survey, a fair copy of the same, and the original plats—with the private claims the basis of all land titles in the State. The disposal of the various grants made by the National Government to the State—the swamp lands, the public improvement grant, the school, seminary and saline land—can be traced in detail. The New Madrid earthquake indemnity grants, so well known in the early history of the state, are all entered in the records. Less important, perhaps, but not less interesting are various surveys of the state boundaries, the original surveys of over two hundred state roads, and a record of the boundaries of municipal townships.

For administrative purposes the Land Department has been attached to the Department of State, but the records of the latter are quite distinct. None of them go back of 1838, with two exceptions; by some accident the election returns of 1836 escaped the fire, and the Civil Register back to 1820 was reconstructed after the fire. The semi-annual reports made by the Territorial Secretary to the President, now being indexed at Washington, are the only means of filling the gap for the Territorial period. The records of the Department of State fall naturally into three classes; Executive Records, Legislative Records and Administrative Records of the Department.

The Executive Records are remarkably extensive because the governor has never retained any papers except those in reference to cases not acted on, and private correspondence, and much of the latter has eventually found a place in the department records. When the governor decides on any official act, he sends an order, accompanied by the documents of the case to the Secretary. On this warrant the Secretary issues the appropriate paper—commission, pardon, proclamation or whatever it may be. The original papers are put on file and the order entered in the Register of Civil Proceedings. The paper issued is also recorded, usually on a duplicate form. The making of an appointment is the commonest act of the governor and the records of commissions issued the most extensive ones among the executive papers. Here should be noted the Register of Civil Officers from 1820 to date, giving the name, date of commission and office of every important official, state and county. The lists from 1860 to 1870 reflect the troubled times in frequent notes of officials who failed to take the various oaths of loyalty and forfeited their offices. The most interesting of the executive papers are not properly speaking official records at all, but the private correspondence of the governors as to appointments and party politics. For the earlier period especially there are numerous letters of application and endorsement, which give most interesting glimpses of political methods and the inside of party politics. Unfortunately the

more recent governors have been more careful to separate public and private correspondence.

Beside exercising the appointing power, the governor grants pardons, commutations and remitters, and honors or issues requisitions, and issues proclamations. The pardon papers are very extensive and contain much for the student of social conditions, but the requisitions include some items of general interest. Such for instance are those on the attempt to arrest and execute Joseph Smith from Nauvoo, as an accessory to the attempted assassination of ex-Governor Boggs, an attempt defeated by Stephen A. Douglas, then a local judge; the demands of the Illinois governor for the surrender of Missourians who crossed to Illinois to recover stolen goods from the Mormons and incidentally brought the Mormons over to Missouri for trial; and the troubles of Missouri slave owners who brought their runaways back from Illinois without much attention to the letter of the law.

The Secretary of State is the custodian of all records of the General Assembly, which include beside the original Laws and the Journals of the House and Senate, a mass of miscellaneous papers of every assembly since the tenth in 1838. These Legislative Documents fill one room in the basement and with the possible exception of the land records, are the most interesting collection in the Archives. Beginning with a bundle of bills of the tenth session "vetoed by the governor because of bad spelling" there is not a session without some items of interest. There are the reports of investigating committees of all sorts from those which took evidence on the behavior of the Missouri troops in the Seminole war to that which investigated the State University; the evidence presented in the various impeachments; and the evidence in the numerous contested elections. The reports of the standing committees and bills rejected or vetoed supplement the formal journals. For the earlier sessions the Legislative Documents include also the original reports of the heads of departments. And finally must be noted several collections of papers submitted by the Gover-

nor to the Assembly, especially the extensive lists on the expulsion of the Mormons and the Border troubles.

Four Conventions, beginning with that of 1845 have deposited their formal records and their miscellaneous papers with the Secretary of State. These include the original copies of three Constitutions, signed by the members of the Conventions, and the Emancipation Ordinance of 1865. Most important of all, because as yet unpublished, are the fifty eight volumes of reports on the speeches and debates in the Convention of 1875. In view of the present agitation for a new constitution, it is to be hoped that these proceedings will be printed for the use of the next convention. In connection with the conventions there is a certain interest in the original journal and resolutions of the so-called "rebel legislature" at Neosho and of the Missouri "Secession Ordinance."

The administrative functions of the Secretary of State have become somewhat less extensive with the creation of minor departments and commissions, but with growth of manufacturing and greater complexity of industrial organization his duties have increased in importance. In the vault of the department are the original Articles of Association, and all changes therein of every Missouri corporation organized under general acts since 1849. The State aid to Railroads before the war and the foreclosure and sale of these railroads during "reconstruction" times are represented by a mass of papers which afford material for a final study of these much discussed questions. The supervision of Banks and Banking Corporations has assumed such importance that the last Assembly created a new department to take over this work; the records in this connection run back to 1857 and include both the formal statements of the Banks and the reports of the Bank Examiners. All corporations now file annual reports and anti-trust affidavits, but those of the railroads and insurance companies are to be found in other departments.

Beside the general supervision of corporations, the Secretary of State receives and announces the results of elections.

The returns of the presidential elections since 1836, and of the state elections since 1838 are reasonably complete and cast a flood of light on political history before the war. The miscellaneous papers such as contracts for printing, for the building and alteration of the Capitol, letter books and letter files, licenses to pharmacists and auto-drivers, reports of state institutions, etc., are too numerous to catalog. Four of the great seals of the State have been preserved, including one of the earlier designs, with the bears crouching. The most interesting is the one carried off by Governor Jackson in 1861 and returned to Governor McClurg by Lieutenant Governor Reynolds. Governor McClurg's description of it in his letter of acknowledgment as the original seal of the State is an evident error.

Next to the Secretary of State in importance, but far behind him in the richness of his records, is the Auditor. His department apparently escaped the fire of 1837 unharmed, as his records run back to the territorial period, the oldest series dating from 1810. The Journal, a daily record of receipts and expenditures, and the Ledger, a classified record of expenditures are both complete from 1821 to the present time. The duplicate Treasurer's Receipts, showing all payments to the Auditor, are on file since 1810, and the Warrant vouchers, the receipted claims for the miscellaneous expenditures, since 1821. Taken altogether these records form a remarkably complete and well arranged record of the handling of the State's money since the beginning of the State government.

The assessing and collection of the state revenue is a second important duty of the Auditor and has resulted in a large number of volumes and files of collectors' settlements and of correspondence. The Auditor as a member of the State Board of Equalization has the care of the Journals and papers of that board. Of more general historical interest is the collection of early county assessment books, dating from 1816 to 1840 and giving the name and assessment of every real estate owner, or even, for the territorial, period, of every property owner. These with the numerous lists of delinquent taxpayers coming

down to quite recent time, will be of great value to the local antiquarian.

Although the State debt with the exception of the rather anomalous certificates of indebtedness is now happily a thing of the past, the records of the debt are preserved. At first the coupons as they were paid were cancelled and thrown into boxes, and checked off on the records, but early in the seventies a more elaborate system was devised. The coupons were pasted into enormous scrap books, a page for each bond, and the bond itself, when paid, was pasted to the top of the page. So the original bonds and the majority of the coupons are readily accessible. There is also an extensive record of the issuance and redemption of the Union Defence Warrants and Bonds of the War period. Under the general heading of bonds is included also the registration of all local bonds issued, municipal, county or school district.

The Treasurer in Missouri simply cares for the cash of the State, without control of the collection or disposal of the revenue. His books correspond in arrangement almost exactly with the accounts of the auditor, are balanced with them frequently, and have not been carefully preserved. Very few go back of 1865 and since that date the series is not complete. When preserved they add nothing to the information preserved in the Auditor's office.

From time to time, as some particular administrative function assumed especial importance, new departments and commissions have been created to meet the demand. The oldest of these is the Department of Education, organized first in 1839, merged with the Department of State in 1841 and finally established in 1853. Its records contain little of interest not included in the published reports except the extensive and much scattered letter files. The Department next in chronological order, the Registry of Land, has been reunited to the Department of State and its records have already been described. The Insurance Department, organized in 1869, has the general supervision of insurance com-

panies, domestic and foreign, with the special purpose of excluding fraudulent companies and preventing undue delay in the settlement of claims. In this connection all outside companies are required to keep on file not only copies of their articles of incorporation but numerous reports and certificates, proving their honesty and solvency, and a power of attorney permitting the Superintendent to receive service of writs addressed to them. The domestic companies, of late increasing in number and importance, are subjected to a close inspection. Not the least important function of the department is the assessment of the insurance tax on foreign corporations, a not inconsiderable item in the State revenue.

The Railroad and Warehouse Commission has not been granted as yet such extensive powers as in many western states, and has been concerned rather with individual cases of extortion and discrimination than with comprehensive plans of regulation, although it has the power to draw up tariffs. The title of the Supervisor of Building and Loan Associations explains his duties; the Bureau of Labor statistics collects the information and publishes reports on the products of the State and on conditions of employment. There are many other miscellaneous commissions and bureaus, but they are located away from Jefferson City, and do not therefore fall within the limits of this report.

The Governor exercises his powers as head of the State militia through the Adjutant General, who has general supervision of the militia and care of the military records of the State. This is a department which in times of peace attracts very little attention and in consequence has been badly handicapped in the task of completing and arranging its records by lack of funds. There is very little on record as to the expedition of the State militia, not mustered into the national service. Scattered about in various departments are fragmentary records of the Osage War, the last Indian difficulty in the State, of the Heatherly War, and the expedition to defend the northern boundary in the dispute with Iowa. Somewhat more complete records may be found in the Secretary of

State's office on the Mormon expedition, and the Border troubles, particularly on General Frost's Southwest expedition of 1860. In the Adjutant General's office are the papers of the Missouri troops in the Black Hawk war, the Seminole War and the Mexican war, the latter now in the process of arrangement and transfer to card records.

The break down of the regular State Government in 1861 and the determination of Governor Gamble to maintain as far as possible the autonomy of the state troops led to a bewildering system of nomenclature for the Missouri troops in the Union army. There were no less than sixteen distinct classes of troops and an unknown number of irregular organizations. With such complexity there was necessarily some confusion; many officers were negligent about depositing regimental records, but the original muster rolls and records of service as far as preserved are on file. The present Adjutant General, Gen. DeArmond, and his chief clerk, Mr. Thompson, have done much to make accessible these records of the self-devotion of Missourians; it is greatly to be regretted that the Confederate service is almost unrepresented.

The Judiciary, the third of the co-ordinate branches of government is particularly fortunate both in an unbroken series of records from the organization of the Territorial Court in 1805, and in a dignified and adequate building. The earliest Record Book begins with the first meeting of the Territorial Court at St. Louis in 1805, and this series continues until the Supreme Court ceased to meet at St. Louis in 1876. Other series contain the transactions of the Court at various places of meeting, until all others were abandoned and the Supreme Court was permanently located, as at present, at Jefferson City. In addition to these volumes of decisions of the Court there are some hundreds of filing boxes for the papers of the cases—abstracts of the evidence submitted to the lower court, details of the proceedings of the Supreme Court and the opinion of the court on which the decision was reached. These records have an added interest and importance when

one considers that neither the opinions nor the decisions of the Territorial Court, have ever been published.

Notwithstanding the most unfortunate conflagration of 1837, Missouri evidently possesses State Archives well up to the average in extent and value. The loss of the earlier records, regrettable as it is, can be partially supplied from the local records and private collections; the gap in the material for the earlier years of statehood is more irreparable. State Archives it must be remembered are always of a formal nature and leave almost untouched some of the most vital topics in the State's history, such as the every day life of the people, but for the student of the political life of the State, of its economic development and of its military history the Archives are indispensable, and for much of its land policy and for many incidents such as the Mormon troubles and the relations with the anti-slavery men in Kansas, they are the sole source of information. Less apparent perhaps is the opportunity for the genealogist, whose labors in this State with the lack of official records are so discouraging.

It must be admitted that the condition of the Archives leaves much to be desired. Missouri is better off than many of the surrounding states and than some much older. Except for the fire there has been, it would seem, very little actual destruction, practically none from the two most dangerous enemies of manuscripts, damp and vermin. But while the various series show remarkably few gaps, they are too often scattered in various rooms or even departments and in a state of great confusion. There are still some score of packing boxes full of papers of which only a superficial examination is possible. The reason for this unfortunate condition, a condition by no means peculiar to Missouri, is not far to seek. Since 1850 at least the Capitol has been inadequate to the demands. The remodeling in 1889 relieved an intolerable situation but made no allowance for the rapid increase in administrative business and in number of departments. The natural and in-

evitable results of this lack of space has been that papers not needed in the routine work of the departments and seldom referred to have been crowded into rooms in the basement, where they have lain in great confusion and accumulated an unwarranted amount of dirt. The present Secretary of State, Mr. Swanger, found at least half the records of his department boxed up in a dark room in the basement or piled on the floor. By detailing some of his clerical force from their routine work which today at any rate is as exacting as in any private enterprise, and drawing on his contingent fund, he has made accessible and roughly arranged the larger part of these papers, but much remains to be done. Other departments and that of the Adjutant General in particular, have shown a commendable zeal in improving conditions. The assistant clerk of the Supreme Court, Mr. Fisher, is taking advantage of the ample and convenient quarters in the new building to put the records of the Court in final order. But it is manifestly unfair to expect any administration today to remedy unaided a situation which has been developing for sixty years and is due primarily not to the fault of any one, but to conditions. Moreover, there would be a great economy of time and effort if the Archives were arranged, catalogued and labeled as a whole and in accord with a consistent and carefully considered plan which could be followed for the future. This is not the work of one year or of one administration, but a beginning could and should be made at once. Of the states admitted to the Union in the same period as Missouri, Alabama and Mississippi have well organized departments for the care of the State Archives; of the neighboring States, Iowa has made very liberal appropriations for the same purpose, and Arkansas has made a beginning. The form of organization differs widely in various states; the Archives as a whole may be placed under the charge of the Secretary of State; an entirely distinct department may be created; the State Librarian may be the custodian. The best form is that best suited to local conditions

and is comparatively unimportant; the work is of the highest importance. It is hoped that it will receive the careful consideration of the next General Assembly. (1)

JONAS VILES.

1. The investigation on which this paper is based was made possible by the Archives Commission of the American Historical Association, which will publish soon a more elaborate Report on the Archives of Missouri.

MISSOURI OLD SETTLERS' DAY TALES.*

It must not be inferred that the use of the word "Tales" in this paper justifies the conclusion that either the warp and woof of the narratives, or the names and dates employed, are inventions of the imagination of the writer, having little or no foundation in fact. On the contrary they are all historically true.

Sam Cole at A Country Dance.

Cole's Fort was one of several stockade forts established in Central Missouri in 1812 for the protection of the early settlers. Hannah Cole, a widow with nine children, aided by her several grown sons, established the fort on a Missouri river bluff about a mile below the present city of Boonville, Cooper county, and on the south side of the river. This fort in 1816, the year before Boonville was established and a short time after Howard county was organized, was the capital of that county and David Barton, July 8, 1816, held the first circuit court there ever held in Central Missouri. In 1820 Barton was elected one of the United States Senators from Missouri. Thomas H. Benton was the other.

After the close of the war of 1812, Gilliard Rupe built a cabin at the mouth of Rupe's Branch in Boonville. In 1817 Wm. Bartlett erected and opened an Old Settlers' boarding house near the same spot. Bartlett's tavern soon became the center of dancing frolics and other social functions, which were largely attended by the young people, as well as by many of the older, of the region round about. Fashion, as we under-

* Read at the annual meeting of the State Historical Society of Missouri, Dec. 10, 1904.

stand it, was unknown, and therefore both lads and lasses "tripped the light fantastic," to the inartistic but soul-stirring music of the fiddle; in the heavy shoes made by a neighborhood cobbler and in the rustic gowns and homespun and home-made coats and trousers of the settlers' cabins.

Sam Cole, the youngest son of the widow of the Fort, resolved one summer's afternoon to attend a dance at Bartlett's tavern. Not having been invited "cut no ice" with Sam, for in that respect he was on an equal footing with all the young men of the neighborhood. He however had neither coat nor trousers, his wardrobe consisting only of a tow-linen shirt which extended to his heels. His mother protested he must not appear at the dance in this garb, but Sam determined otherwise. He had a fat, sleek young bull perfectly tractable, which he rode everywhere instead of a saddle horse. Mounting the bull, he rode up the river to Bartlett's, dismounted, and hitched "Ball" to a tree on the river bank.

Those about the tavern gave Sam a cold reception. They guyed and made fun of him fearfully. Very soon he quailed before the storm of jibs and threats of ducking in the river, beat a hasty retreat to his bull, and mounting drove him into the river. Obeying the command to swim down stream Ball, the bull, "struck out" for home, Sam slipping from his back into the water and holding to his tail in safety until his return to the Fort.

Samuel Cole died in Cooper county soon after the close of the Civil War.

Vanbibber's Six Thousand Years' Philosophy.

Previous to the Revolutionary War, two brothers, Peter and Isaac Vanbibber, emigrated from Holland to America and settled in Botetourt county, Virginia. James, one of the sons of Peter, came to Missouri in 1800 and settled in St. Charles county; afterwards in Callaway. Isaac Vanbibber, Sr., brother of Peter, was killed in the battle of Point Pleasant, Va., in 1774, leaving a widow and four children, among the latter Isaac then only about three years of age. He was

adopted and raised by Daniel Boone and in 1800 came to Missouri with Nathan Boone and settled in Darst's Bottom, St. Charles county. Afterwards marrying, he settled at Loutre Lick on Loutre creek, Montgomery county, where he built a large two-story frame house, as a tavern. It was situated on the main road from St. Charles to the Boone's Lick country and was the stopping place of travelers and emigrants. The tavern was extensively patronized and Vanbibber realized a large amount of money out of it.

Isaac Vanbibber was very eccentric and became a very noted citizen. He omitted no opportunity to declare and enforce his belief that every six thousand years there was a recurrence of the same events in the world's history and of course in the history of all of its inhabitants. He was active and persistent in the defense of this peculiar philosophy. Neither the process by which he reached this strange conclusion nor the reasons he gave to defend it, have descended to this generation. He died in 1836.

A few years before his death, three young Kentuckians rode up on horseback to his tavern and stopped for the night. After supper Vanbibber, as was his custom, boldly declared his six thousand years recurring philosophy and defended it as best he could against the objections, ridicule and quibbles of the disbelieving Kentuckians.

Next morning, when preparing to leave on their journey westward, the Kentuckians concluded to play a practical joke on Vanbibber and to subject his professed faith in his philosophy to a business test. They said: "Now, Mr. Vanbibber, you believe we will all be here again, just as we are now, six thousand years hence; to test your belief in this doctrine we propose to give you our joint note for the amount of our bills, at 10 per cent interest, payable six thousand years after date." For a moment Vanbibber was in an embarrassing dilemma. Recovering from it, however, he replied: "You are smart young fellows all the way from Old Kaintuck, and I would at once accept your note and let you kap on, but I remember all three of you were here six thousand years ago and left without

paying your bills and now I am afraid to trust you. So you will have to 'shell out.' " And "shell out" they did.

Pioneer Club to Stimulate Love of Poetry.

Chauncey M. Depew in his speech at the 119th annual banquet of the New York Chamber of Commerce, at Delmonico's, November 15, 1887, referred to a student society in his college days organized to promote extemporaneous and sententious oratory; and to the fact that on one occasion the Professor of Rhetoric, who presided, called for him and said, "Sir, your time is three minutes; your subject, 'The Immorality of the Soul.'" I was present at the banquet and heard the speech.

During the Old Settlers' Days in Central Missouri, and in Howard county, the writer was a member of a Society, which met at the school house, to stimulate a love for poetry and to cultivate a talent for producing it extemporaneously. Each member on being called for was expected to pronounce at least a couplet of his own composition or selection or pay a fine. J. H. H. had no taste for poetry, original or selected, and was never known to be inspired by "the divine afflatus" to the extent of attempting its composition. Evidently he had expected to use a certain couplet; but in the crisis of the call by the president he got the lines mixed and misfitted, and much to the amusement of the entire club and his own discomfiture gave out this laughable specimen of pioneer prose on stilts:

"She slips and she slides along;
A faithful friend is hard to find."

The Paroxysm of laughter into which the club was thrown threatened it with disrapture and drove "the poet laureate" incontinently from the house, never to return.

Two Old Settlers' Families Fight About a Flock of Geese.

During pioneer days in Boone county, Missouri, there occurred a serious scrimmage over a flock of geese in which both sexes engaged between the families of Robert Pickett and Smiley Lewis, who were near neighbors.

In the spring of the year the geese of the families ran at will in the bottom lands of a neighboring creek, and when feather picking time came it was the practice of the settlers to send to the creek bottom for their flocks and drive them home. Of course the flocks often become so mixed that trouble sometimes arose in determining property rights in the premises. Thus it developed in respect to the geese of the Pickett and Lewis families

One bright spring morning Mrs. Pickett sent Margaret Ann, the colored servant woman, to the creek bottom to "round up" her geese for picking. "Marg" was perhaps not as careful as she might have been or in every instance didn't know the Pickett from the Lewis geese. At all events Mrs. Lewis claimed that "Marg" had driven from the bottom some of her geese, and demanded that they be surrendered then and there. Mrs. Pickett refused to give them up and a lively tongue-lashing between the parties ensued. Finally Mrs. Lewis declared she would have her geese or she would "whip the whole shooting match."

Then she returned home, but soon returned with her husband and again demanded her geese. Mrs. Pickett again refused, and "Marg" seconded the motion. Harsh and angry words, in fact a fierce quarrel, followed. Mr. Pickett happened to be in the house, and hearing the quarrel came out and ordered the whole Lewis gang off the place. But Mr. Lewis swore in big round early settlers' phrase he would not go till his wife got her geese, whereupon Pickett rushed upon him with a piece of plank, knocking him down. Then Charles, a young son of Lewis, whizzed a rock at Pickett and made him bite the dust. Seeing this, the colored woman, Margaret, came to the rescue with an axe and flew at Charles, who at once took to his heels, jumped the fence and ran through the woods to the house of Reason Richards. He seemed almost scared to death and reported that "Bob Pickett had killed pap and I have killed Pickett, and I expect several more are dead by this time as I left them fighting."

Tom Richards, a son of Reason, hastened to the reported scene of slaughter and found nobody killed or even seriously wounded. Pickett was sitting in a chair in the house and his wife was bathing his forehead with camphor, the Lewises had left for home, and Maragaret Ann was in the stable lot feeding the geese with shelled corn.

Old Time Episode With a Bay Steer.

In pioneer times in "the wild and wooly west" the early settlers tanned their own leather and a shoemaker of the neighborhood manufactured all the footwear that was used. Store shoes were unknown and in many places even stores themselves.

"Uncle David Finley," as everybody in his part of Boone county, Missouri, called him, became indebted to the neighborhood shoemaker for making shoes for his family and the debt was to be discharged at hog killing time by a dressed hog. The killing occurred and "Uncle Davy" was anxious to pay the debt. But he had no wagon or sled and the shoemaker lived about three or four miles away. How to get the hog to him was therefore a perplexing question.

It soon occurred to him, however, that he had a pair of gentle work steers, and he determined to fasten the hog on the back of one of them and lead him to the shoemaker's. This he did, with ropes, and "Buck" seeming to be all right the prospect was good to accomplish the journey.

"Uncle Davey," with one end of the lead rope in his hand, led the way and the steer with the dressed hog on his back followed. Unfortunately, however, after a few steps, "Buck" turned his eye to his side, took in the situation, became thoroughly frightened, sprang into the air with a loud shout, broke away from "Uncle Davy" and went through the adjacent woods jumping, bellowing and kicking with might and main.

Very soon the hog got under his belly and the situation became more frightful and "Buck" seemed beside himself. Finally he ran back into the yard from which he started, when "Aunt Abby" came out of the house and tried to pacify him

by a kindly "suke, suke." But this did no good, and when last reliably heard from the bay steer with the dressed hog under his belly was running and rearing and bawling as if old nick was after him horn and hounds.

Be this as it may the people in that neighborhood, although now of a new generation, have been laughing for more than fifty years over the incident here recited.

WILLIAM F. SWITZLER.

**A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF MISSOURI STATE OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS
FOR 1906 AND 1907.**

**Compiled by F. A. Sampson, Secretary of the State Historical
Society of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.**

If no pamphlet copy has been seen of any report in the list it is given as "Contained in Appendix to Journals." If separate copies have been seen, and it is in the Appendix as well, the first is described, and then follows "Contained also in Appendix to Journals."

ADJUTANT GENERAL.

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Opinion concerning new Supreme Court building and legality and constitutionality of the appropriation therefor, April 20, 1907. Jeff. City, n. d. pm. 20 p.

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Contained also in Appendix to Journals, 47 p. Bulletins. Kirksville, quarterly.

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Fifth District—Maryville.

Report of S. G. Gillam, treasurer. 1905-06. Jeff. City.
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No. 3. Not seen.

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No. 2. July, 1907. 35 p. 20 pls.

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Concerning county supervision of schools. By Howard A. Gass, State Superintendent. Jeff. City, n. d. 16 p.

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30th annual report, year ending June 30, 1905. Jeff. City. [1906]. Bd. 589, IX p.

31st annual report year ending June 30, 1906. Jeff. City. n. d. Bd. 700 v. p.

Special report concerning passenger earnings. 1907. Jeff. City, n. d. 8 p. Contained in Appendix to Journals.

Commissioners official railway map of Missouri. Chi. (c. 1907.) 42x50 inches.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Official Manual for 1905-1906. Jeff. City. n. d. Bd. 581, x p. Portraits.

Biennial report of Corporations. 1905-1906. Jeff. City. n. d. Pm. 3 p.

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Roster of state and county officers and official vote for supreme judge. 1907. Jeff. City, n. d. pm. 39 p.

Brief of bills passed by the 44th General Assembly, 1907. n. t. p. 9 p.

Sixth biennial report on examination of the state banks of Missouri. Jeff. City, n. d. liii, 506 p.

Banking laws of the state of Missouri to take effect Jan. 15, 1909. (Laws of 1907.) Jeff. City, n. d. 47 p.

Provisions of the election laws, 1906. Jeff. City, n. d. 178, II, p.

Laws relating to roads, highways and bridges revised to date. 1907. Jeff. City, n. d. 136, II p.

Outline of the primary election law, 44th General Assembly, 1907. Jeff. City. n. d. 11 p.

Primary election laws, 44th General Assembly, 1907. Jeff. City, n. d. 47 p.

Provision of the election laws. 1906. Jeff. City. n. d. 178. II p.

Laws relating to roads, highways and bridges revised to date. 1907. Jeff. City. n. d. 136, II p.

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TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

9th Biennial report. 1905-1906. Printed by the boys at the school. Boonville, n. d. Pm. [47] p. pls.

Contained also in Appendix to Journals. 33 p.

TREASURER, STATE.

Biennial report to 44th General Assembly. Jeff. City, 1907. Leather, cl. and pm. 88 p.

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UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI.

- Biennial report of Board of Curators for two years ending Dec. 31, 1906. Jeff. City, 1907. 327 p.
- Presidents annual address to the Board of Curators, 1905-06. Columbia, 1906. 161 p.
- Same for 1906-07. Columbia, 1907. 175 p.
- Bulletins of the University of Missouri:
Vol. VII. Columbia, 1906.
- No. 1. Jan., summer session, 3 p. 1 pl.
 - No. 2. Feb. Views. Obl. 32 p.
 - No. 3. Mch. Academic and teachers. 35 p.
 - No. 4. Apr., Law dept. 24 p.
 - No. 5. May. 64th catalog. 398 p.
 - No. 6. June. Dept of Medicine. [4] p.
 - No. 7. July, General Announcement. 8 p.
 - No. 8. Aug. School of Engineering 12 [1] p.
 - No. 9. Sept. College of Agriculture. 16 p.
 - No. 10. Oct. Do. Winter Course. 48 p. illa.
 - No. 11. Nov. Second Semester. [4] p.
 - No. 12. Dec. Alumni Directory. 4 o. 105 p.
- Vol. VIII. Columbia, 1907.
- No. 1. Jan. The Success of the College Graduate, by Dr. J. C. Jones. 15 p.
 - No. 2. Feb. Views. Obl. 31 p.
 - No. 3. Mch. Summer Session. 29 p.
 - No. 4. Apr. Dept. of Law. 23 p.
 - No. 5. May. 65th catalog. 427 p.
 - No. 6. June. Teachers' College. 29 p.
 - No. 7. July. General announcement. 8 p. illa.
 - No. 8. Aug. Dept. Engineering. 16 p.
 - No. 9. Sept. College of Agriculture. 20 p.
 - No. 10. Oct. Medical Dept. 30 p. 6 pls.
 - No. 11. Nov. College of Agr. 23 p. illa.
 - No. 12. Dec. [Given as Vol. IX., Dec., 1908] 8 p. illa.
- Circular of Information, issued by the committee on accredited schools. Fourth edition, revised. Columbia, 1907, 86 p.

Proceedings at the University of Missouri at the conferring of the degree of Doctor of Laws upon Hon. Wm. Warner, U. S. Senator. Columbia, 1906. 15 p.

Summer course in geology and geography. Columbia. n. d. [4] p.

"Choosing a Profession," an address to the students by F. A. Delano. n. p., n. d. 12 p.

Analysis of problems in college athletics, by C. W. Hetherington. Columbia. n. d. 42 p.

Announcement of the Division of History and Political Science. 1907-08. Columbia, n. d. 24 p.

Publications by members of the faculty between June 1, 1900, and June 1, 1906. (Reprint from the President's Report.)

University of Missouri Studies:

Science Series. Vol. 1, No. 2, Jan., 1907.

The flora of Columbia, Missouri, and vicinity, by Francis Potter Daniels. 319 p. map.

Science Series. Vol. II, No. 1. Dec., 1907. An introduction to the Mechanics of the inner ear by Max Meyer, Ph. D. 139 [1] p.

University of Missouri News Letter:

A monthly publication, commencing Oct. 31, 1906, and issued monthly since.

School of Mines:

Missouri School of Mines (Book of 23 views. oblong). n. p. n. d.

NOTES.

Rev. Dr. W. A. Quayle was born at Parkville, Missouri, and from Parkville University received the bachelor's degree, the master's degree and the degree of doctor of literature, Allegheny College conferred the degree of Ph. D., and Depau University that of D. D. He was ordained a Methodist minister in 1886, was a fraternal delegate to the English Wesleyan Church in 1902, and later was a member of the Hymnal Revision Committee.

May 23, 1908, at the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Baltimore he was elected a Bishop. He is the author of "The Poet's poet and other essays," "A study in current social theories," "A hero and some other folks," "The blessed life," "In God's out of doors," "Eternity in the heart," and "The prairies and the sea."

Among the late donations to the Society, a valuable one was made by Dr. Zopher Case, of Warrensburg, Missouri, a relative of the founder of the Case school of applied science in Cleveland, Ohio, consisting of about 4000 numbers of magazines and medical journals. Of the latter about 350 numbers were of Missouri medical journals.

"The Morals of Marcus" has been translated into Esperanto and was played in that language at a series of six matinees in May by Marie Doro and an especially selected company at one of Charles Frohman's London theaters. Sometime previous to that a church service was held in that language in Cambridge, the service, hymns and sermon being in Esperanto, and to this service persons came from all over Europe. At the assembly at Chautauqua, New York, this summer, Esperanto will have a prominent place on the program.

The Muskogee correspondent of the Kansas City Times tells of Miss Beulah Reynolds, who was born in Randolph

county, Missouri, and educated at Lexington, Missouri, being a regular deputy United States marshal in the eastern district of Oklahoma, and states that she is the only known woman deputy U. S. marshal. Some years ago Phoebe Cousins, of Missouri was a regular deputy of her father who was marshal of the eastern district of Missouri.

Henry Dorman, a civil war veteran, for thirty years a resident of Missouri, and at present residing at Liberal, Missouri, is now past 109 years of age. He enlisted from Michigan, in 1864, took part in the battle of Gettysburg and other engagements, and is now drawing a pension of \$50 per month, by act of Congress.

Brig. Gen. James Shields, of the Civil War, was United States Senator from three states—Illinois, Minnesota and Missouri, and he held the above title in three wars. A bill has been introduced in Congress to appropriate \$5,000 to erect a monument over his grave in St. Mary's cemetery, Carrollton, Missouri.

REVIEW OF BOOKS.

The career of a journalist, By William Salisbury, New York, B. W. Dodge & Co., 1908.

This gives the experiences of a newspaper man in five American cities, two of which were in Missouri, on papers of every shade of political opinion, on papers "yellow" and papers "conservative." There is told so much of events and interviews that the author shows he published as facts and that were so only in his imagination, that one is undecided whether to take all the record of his career as real facts or not, but he holds the interest of the reader to the end of the book. It may not be adopted as a text book in a school of journalism, but a young journalist may learn many points in journalism from it and learn of customs and practices that he should try to avoid.

NECROLOGY.

Hon. Carl Frederick Arnoldi was born in the city of Alfeld, Germany, May 20, 1847, came to Missouri in 1866, married in 1868, moved to Mine La Motte the same year and to St. Francois county in 1901. In 1904 he was elected to the 43d General Assembly on the Republican ticket, the first Republican ever sent to the Legislature from that county. He died of Bright's disease at Flat River, April 5, 1908, and he was buried in the Masonic cemetery at Farmington.

Richard Aylett Barret was born in Clifland, Green county, Kentucky, June 21, 1834, and came with his parents to St. Louis when six years of age. His education was varied and was obtained from Phillips Exeter Academy, St. Louis University, Harvard College, Missouri Medical College, and the Universities of Bonn, Munich and Heidelberg. He afterwards studied law. During the Civil War he was a Union man and closely associated with Gen. Lyon, Gen. Farrar, Col. J. O. Broadhead and other Union leaders at St. Louis at the beginning of the war. After the war he was a prime mover in promoting the interests of the Agricultural and Mechanical Fair Association, and prepared for publication its Sixth annual Fair Report.

For a time he owned and edited the Gazette, of Burlington, Iowa, and returning to St. Louis he was connected with the Evening Dispatch, and the St. Louis Times. He was private secretary to his brother, Arthur B. Barret, while he was mayor of St. Louis, and held the same position with Mayor James H. Britton. He died in St. Louis April 6, 1908, and was buried in Bellefontaine cemetery, Bishop D. S. Tuttle officiating.

Judge Gustavus A. Finkelnburg was one of the most eminent jurists of Missouri, and a well known writer and speaker on legal and political topics. During the whole time of the existence of the Missouri Bar Association he was a

member of it, having helped to organize it in 1880. For some years he was an instructor in the St. Louis Law School. He was an ardent Republican and was the nominee of that party for Governor in 1876, and for Supreme Court judge in 1898.

He was born near Cologne, Prussia, April 6, 1837, and at an early age came to St. Charles, Missouri. After graduating from St. Charles College he graduated from the Cincinnati Law School, was admitted to the bar in Missouri in 1860, a member of the Missouri legislature from 1864 to 1868, and served two terms in Congress from 1868 to 1872. He was appointed judge of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Missouri, May 20, 1905, from which ill health compelled him to resign April 1, 1907. He was the author of the legal work "Practice in the Supreme Court and Courts of Appeals, St. Louis, 1894." For years he was a partner of Henry Hitchcock, brother of Ethan Allen Hitchcock, former Secretary of the Interior. He went to Colorado in search of health but died in Denver, May 18, 1908.

Judge Samuel W. Hudson, president of the Missouri State board of agriculture, died at his home near Buckner, Jackson county, April 20, 1908. He was born March 2, 1842, on the farm where he died, and where he had spent his life, excepting four years in the Confederate army. He was educated at the Masonic College at Lexington and at William Jewell College at Liberty. He had served as judge of the Jackson county court.

Hon. H. F. Knippenberg, president of the Central Bank, of St. Charles, Missouri, a member of the House of Representatives in the thirty-seventh General Assembly, 1893, died at St. Charles, April 28, 1908.

Rev. Dr. J. O'B. Lowry for twenty-one years pastor of Calvary Baptist Church in Kansas City, from 1882 to 1903, when he accepted a call to Atlantic City, N. J., in hopes that his health would be benefited by the change, died there March, 1908. He was the author of "Truth Gleams," published at Philadelphia in 1891, and of which he presented a copy to the Historical Society.

MISSOURI SOCIETY OF THE TEACHERS OF HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT.

THE MEETING AT COLUMBIA, MAY 2ND.

PRESIDENT.

E. M. VIOLETTE,
State Normal School,
Kirksville.

SECRETARY-TREASURER.

ANNA C. GILDAY,
Manual Training High School,
Kansas City.

VICE PRESIDENT.

H. R. TUCKER,
McKinley High School,
St. Louis.

EDITOR.

N. M. TRENHOLME,
University of Missouri,
Columbia.

The first meeting of the Missouri Society of the Teachers of History and Government has passed off successfully and left many pleasant and profitable memories behind in the minds of those who attended the sessions. In spite of the many counter attractions of High School day the number of those present was larger than anyone had anticipated and all parts of the state were represented. Even more satisfactory than the attendance, however, was the spirit shown and the interest taken in the papers and discussions. This is a fact that promises well for future meetings, and it has been a source of great encouragement to the officers of the Society. It is to be hoped that the good work begun at Columbia will be followed up, and a large membership enrolled by next year.

The morning session of the Society was called to order at a little after nine by President Loeb, who welcomed the teachers and referred briefly to the organization of the new Society. He then introduced Mr. H. R. Tucker, of the McKinley High School as the opener of the conference on "The Relation of History and Government in Secondary Schools." Mr. Tucker read a most interesting paper in which he showed by concrete examples and illustrations how important the

teaching of government was in history work, and how it should be interwoven with the political history of different countries. He did not seem to think that separate courses in History and in Government were practicable under present conditions, though favoring the separation of American History and American Government if such separation could be arranged. Mr. Tucker's paper was listened to with great interest and attention and provoked much favorable comment. The next contribution was a clear and interesting discussion by Superintendent M. A. O'Rear, of Boonville, on "The Teaching of Economics in High Schools." In this a plea was made for more recognition of the economic side of life in the school course of study, and the results achieved at Boonville in the field of economic study were referred to. The subject of history and the allied subjects were next ably discussed by Mr. C. M. Weyand, of the Moberly High School in a brief clear talk. The whole subject being thrown open to general discussion remarks were made by Professor Ellwood, of the Sociology Department of the University of Missouri, Mr. Shouse, of the Westport High School, Kansas City, Principal Phillips, of the Manual Training High School, Kansas City, Dr. R. G. Usher, of the History Department of Washington University, St. Louis, and by Mr. Shannon, of the Warrensburg Normal School, and possibly others. The Chairman called on Mr. Tucker to close the discussion, and also contributed to it himself. The meeting adjourned at eleven o'clock in order to attend the general conference of teachers in the University Auditorium.

At the second session held in the afternoon there were not quite so many present as at the morning meeting, but those who were able to attend were well repaid for their trouble, as the three papers read were all of unusual excellence. Dr. R. G. Usher, of Washington University, read a most interesting and at the same time scholarly and critical account of "The Mystery of Mary Stuart," while Dr. Frank F. Stephens, of the University of Missouri, gave a graphic description of the famous "Clay-Tyler Controversy of 1841,"

and Professor Jesse Lewis discussed in an original and forcible manner "The Educational Value of History as a School Subject." In addition to the foregoing papers an important business meeting was held at which the Constitution of the Society was formally adopted, after some discussion over the question of teachers of Economics and a few slight amendments. The Constitution as amended and adopted reads as follows:

Constitution of the Missouri Society of Teachers of History and Government.

1. **Name**—This Society shall be known as the Missouri Society of Teachers of History and Government.

2. **Purpose**—The purpose of this Society shall be the improvement of the methods and the subject matter in the teaching of History, Government and Economics in all the schools of Missouri, the distribution of literature regarding such instruction, and the promotion of social relations among the teachers of those subjects in the graded school, the secondary schools, the Normal Schools and the Colleges and Universities of the State.

3. **Officers**—The officers of this Society shall be a President, a Vice President, a Secretary and Treasurer, an Editor, and an Executive Council. The President, the Vice President, the Secretary and Treasurer and the Editor shall be elected for a term of one year at the spring meeting of the Society. The Executive Council shall consist of the President, the Vice President, the Secretary and Treasurer, the Editor, all the ex-Presidents and three other members elected by the Society. The elected members shall hold office for three years each, one being elected each year.

The duties of the President, the Vice President, and the Secretary and Treasurer shall be those usually assigned to such officers.

The Editor shall be some one who resides in Columbia, Missouri, and who is connected with the University. It shall

be his duty to edit that portion of the Missouri Historical Review which is set aside for the use of this Society. He is empowered to appoint as many Assistant Editors as he may see fit.

It shall be the duty of the Executive Council to pass upon all applications for membership, to arrange for all meetings of the Society, and to transact all business of the Society not otherwise provided for. The Council shall meet at least two months prior to the time of the next preceding meeting of the Society to arrange the program of that meeting and to transact other business. In case the Council fails to meet within the required time the President shall proceed to arrange the program himself.

4. Membership—All persons who are engaged in the teaching of History, Government or Economics in any of the Schools in the State are eligible to membership in this Society. They may become members by applying for membership, and by paying the membership fee of one dollar after their names have been approved by the Executive Council. This fee will be due each year at the date of the spring meeting and if not paid within three months after that date, membership in this Society ceases. The fund created by this fee shall be used in defraying the incidental expenses of the Society.

5. Meetings—This Society shall hold two meetings each year. One shall be held in connection with the annual meeting of the State Teachers' Association of Missouri as the History Section of that body. With the permission of the State Teachers' Association the President, the Vice President, and the Secretary and Treasurer of this Society shall also act as the Chairman, the Vice Chairman, and the Secretary of the History Section of that body. The other meeting shall be held in April or May, the exact date of which shall be determined each year by the Executive Council. The spring meeting shall be the Annual Meeting of the Society for the election of officers and the transaction of general business. Every meeting shall be open to all persons interested in His-

tory, Government and Economics, but only members shall have the right to discuss matters of business and to vote.

6. **Official Organ**—The official organ of the Society shall be the Missouri Historical Review which shall be sent to all members paying the annual fee of one dollar.

7. **Amendments**—This Constitution may be amended at any meeting by a two-thirds vote of those present.

After the adoption of the constitution the Society proceeded to elect officers for 1908-9 and the election resulted as follows: President, E. M. Violette, of the Kirksville Normal; Vice President, H. R. Tucker, of the McKinley High School, St. Louis; Secretary and Treasurer, Anna C. Gilday, Manual Training High School, Kansas City; Editor, N. M. Trenholme, University of Missouri; Members of Council, Dr. R. G. Usher, of Washington University, Professor M. S. Wildman, of the University of Missouri, and Professor Jesse Lewis, of the Maryville Normal.

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**COLUMBIA, MO.
1908.**

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